

FRANCHE, M., prof.; BRAUNER, E., dr.; RUGINA, V., dr.; POPOVICI, S., chimista;
LEON, A., interna

Corticotherapy of epidemic hepatitis in diabetics..Med. int.,
Bucur., 12 no.1:55-61 Ja '60.

(HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS, therapy)

(DIABETES MELLITUS, complications)

(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES, therapy)

FRANCHE, Maria, prof., dr.; BRAUNER, E., dr.; CUCIUREANU, Gh., dr.; BALTIEV, A.,
dr.; HURMUZACHE, Th., dr.; LAZAR, P., dr.; JOSEFSON, I., dr.;
DUMITRIU, St., dr.; PURCOI, I., extern; SAPIRA, A., extern

Current aspects of staphylococcal septicopyemia. Considerations on
the cases hospitalized at the Communicable Disease Clinic of Iasi
between 1950 and 1959. Med. intern., Bucur 13 no.1:33-43 Ja '61.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli contagioase, Iasi (director:
prof. Maria Franche).

(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS statistics)
SEPTICEMIA statistics)

FRANCHE, Maria; MICU, I.; BALTIEV, Ariadna; DUMITRIU, St.; FELLER, H.;
APOSTOL, A.; BRAUNER, E.; CONSTANTINESCU, N.; ZAVATE, Olga;
DOGARU, Maria; NICA, V.

Research on recurrences of exanthematous typhus. II. Comparative
clinical aspects of typhus recurrences and primary infections.
Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. 15: no. 3: 211-224 '64.

KONOP, Radovan, inz. CSc.; BRAUNER, Frantisek

Evaluation of condenser papers for weak-current condensers.
Papir a celulosa 19 no.9:249-252 S '64.

1. Prazske papirny, Branch Enterprise Vrane nad Vltavou.

BRAUNER, Gerhard

Integration networks for the computation of rock movements under the influence of horizontal mining based on the theory of stochastic media. Archiw gorn 6 no.3:163-175 '61.

(Mine surveying)
(Approximate computation)

MAJSKA- WANIĘWSKA, Izabela; GORZYŃSKI, Czesław; BRAUNER, Gerard.

The value of dulcolax in the preparation of patients for urography. Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.43:1605-1606 21 0'63.

1. Z Zakładu Radiologii AM w Łodzi (kierownik, vacat, kura-
tor: doc.dr.med. L.Mazurek) i z Oddziału Urologicznego
Państwowego Sanatorium P/gruzlicznego w Tuszyńku (or-
dynator: doc.dr.med. L.Mazurek).

*

BRAUNER, Gerard; GRABOWSKI, Wacław; JASIŃSKI, Zygmunt; WOJTAL, Stanisław

Results in the treatment of 771 patients with urogenital tuberculosis.
Polski przegląd. chir. 33 no.11a:1390-1393 '61.

1. Z Oddziału Urologicznego Państwowego Sanatorium Przeciwgruzliczego
w Tuszyńku Ordynator: doc. dr L.J. Mazurek Dyrektor sanatorium: dr
M. Czekwianiec.

(TUBERCULOSIS UROGENITAL ther)

BRAUNER, Gerard; STAPOR, Karol

Surgical treatment of inflammatory diseases of seminal vesicles.
Pcl. przegl. chir. 36 no.10:suppl.:1281-1287 0 '64

1. Z Kliniki Urologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi (Kierownik:
doc. dr. L. Mazurek) : z Oddzialu Urologicznego Panstwowego
Sanatorium P/gruzliczego w Tuszyngu (Dyrektor: dr. M.C kwianiano).

SKODA, R.; BRAUNER, I.; SADECKY, E.; MAYER, V.

Immunization against Aujeszky's disease with live vaccine,
I. Attenuation of virus and some properties of attenuated
strains. Acta virol (Praha) [Engl] 8 no.1:1-9 Ja'64.

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava.

*

SKODA,R.; BRAUNER,I.; SADECKY,E.; SMOGYIOVA,J.

Immunization against Aujeszky's disease with live vaccine.
II. Immunization of pigs under laboratory conditions. Acta
virol. (Praha) [Eng.] 8 no.2:123-134 Mr'64

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava.

*

BRAUNER, J.

"Accomplishments of Engineers in the Power Industry in 1952 and Its Objectives
for 1953," p. 1.
(Energetika, Vol.3, No.1, Jan. 1953, Praha.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol.2, No.9, Library of Congress, September

PAWLAKSKA, Irena; BRAUNER, Jadwiga

Level of biologically-active INH in the blood serum of tuberculous children. Gruzlica 32 no.12:1081-1086 D '64

1. Z Sanatorium Przeciwgrusliczego dla Dzieci w Lagiewnikach (Konsultant naukowy: prof. dr. med. A. Margolisowa; dyrektor: dr. M. Janiszewska-Fronczak).

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/1 Internal Med. Jan 59

169. THE SYNDROME OF OVER-ALL ISCHAEMIA - Sindromul de ischemie globală (ischemia viscerală și periferică) - Brauner R. and Sorin E. - MED. INTERN. (București) 1957, 9/9 (1361-1371) Tables 1 Illus. 2

After observing that patients with vascular lesions often present concomitant lesions of several osteocapillary sectors, the authors studied 248 patients presenting a diffuse involvement of the entire vascular system. By clinical examination, ECG, oscillography, the provoked hyperglycaemia test, renal clearance and measurement of the arterial pressure, it was shown that the vascular lesions are mostly not isolated but constitute a general disease involving the tributary vessels and viscera. The course of the syndrome of over-all ischaemia comprises 3 stages, corresponding with the conditions of the blood supply and the degree of the disturbances caused: the functional stage, the organic stage of latent tissue insufficiency and the stage of manifest insufficiency. The various vascular lesions do not have a concomitant course. The authors' conception, which approaches Hochrein's, is of theoretical significance on account of the finding that irrespective of the aetiological factor, the pathogenic mechanism remains the same. This conception is also of practical significance because it enables the clinician, in the presence of a vascular lesion, to suspect similar lesions in other sectors as well and to institute prophylactic treatment in view of coronary insufficiency, for instance, when a gastric ulcer is present.

Nicolaescu - Bucharest (XVIII, 6)

FAHRNER, R., inz.; CADEK, A.; POUR, B., inz., dr.; HLUBUCEK, inz.;
PFLEGER, V.; NETUSIL, J.; REISS, L., prof., inz.; KOHOUT,
J.; KRIKA, J.; VLASAK, J.; VLACH, J., inz., dr.; CERNY, St.;
KALDROVIC, P.; JIRASEK, J.; BURES, J.; SCHIFFLER, O., inz.;
LIDICKY, Fr., inz.; BRAUNER, J., inz.

Record of the 1st National Conference of the Czechoslovak
Scientific and Technical Society, Section for Power Engineering,
held in Prague, April 1961. Energetika Cz 11 no.6:Suppl.:
Energetika 11 no.6:1-11 '61.

PAWLOWSKA, Irena; BRAUNER, Jadwiga

Results of the examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli
of secretions collected during bronchoscopy. Gruzlica 33 no.8:
727-733 Ag'65.

1. Z Sanatorium Przeciwgruzliczego dla Dzieci w Iagiewnikach
(Kierownik naukowy: prof. dr. med. A. Margolisowa).

Nonspecific pharmacodynamic studies on enzymic activities. 1. The influence of hyaluronidase on the activity of acetylcholine and adrenaline on frog heart. R. Brauner, Eugenia Saru, Gh. Carabucescu, and Henrietta Vanner. *Commun. Acad. Rep. Populare Romane* 2, 101-4 (1952).—Hyaluronidase (I) from testicles and from streptococci stimulates the action of acetylcholine (II) and adrenaline (III) on isolated frog hearts suspended in Ringer soln. The stimulating effect of I is higher with II than with III. Emanuel Merlinger.

BRAUNER, R.; SORU, E.; VAINER, H.; DEMAYO, A.

The effect of a hyaluronidase-active testicular extract in
rheumatism. Probl. reumat., Bucur. Vol. II.:167-199 1954.

(RHEUMATISM, ther.

testicular extract, hyaluronidase-active)

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, ther.

testicular extract, hyaluronidase-active)

(TESTES

extract, hyaluronidase-active, in ther. of rheum. dis.)

(TISSUE EXTRACTS, ther. use

testicular hyaluronidase-active extract, in rheum.
dis.)

~~W. BRAUNER~~ BRAUNER, R., professor; SORIN, Eug., professor; ALTESCU, E., professor

Importance of pneumographical methods in clinical examination.
Rev. st. med., med. int., Bucur. 6 no.1:31-40 Jan-Mar 54.

1. Clinica de Semiclogie IMF Bucuresti si Institutul de Expertiza
a capacitatii muncii din Ministerul Prevederilor Sociale.

(RESPIRATION, function tests
pneumography, method & value)

(ASTHMA, diagnosis
pneumography)

(BRONCHITIS, diagnosis
pneumography)

(EMPHYSEMA, PULMONARY, diagnosis
pneumography)

BRAUNER, R., prof. dr.; SORU, Eugenia, conf. dr.; VAINER, H.

Testicular hyaluronidase in therapy of rheumatism. Rev.st.med.,
med.int., Bucur. 6 no.4:53-58 Oct-Dec 54.

1. Clinica I. Semeiologica, Spitalul Brincovenesc si Institutul
"Dr. I.Cantacuzino," Bucuresti
(RHEUMATISM, therapy
hyaluronidase, testicular, results)
(HYALURONIDASE
testicular, ther. of rheum. dis.)

BRAUNER, R., Prof.; MOLHO, M., dr.; SCHONFELD, L., dr.;
CICULESCU-AUDIZZIO, M., dr.; PANDELESCU, L., dr.

Notes on a case of erythroblastic anemia. Med. int., Bucur.
8 no.2:211-219 Apr-May 56.

1. Clinica medicala a Spitalului Brincovenesc.
(ANEMIA, ERYTHROBLASTIC
diag., clin. & hematol. aspects)

BRAUNER, R., Prof.; SORIN, E., Dr.; BELIGAN, Gr., dr.; STEFANESCU, Carmen, dr.;
~~PRODESCU, V., dr.~~

Heparin therapy of cardiovascular diseases. Med. int., Bucur.
8 no.3:380-385 July 56.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala Spitalul "Brincovenesò."
(HEPARIN, ther. use
angina pectoris, myocardial infarct & peripheral vasc.
dis.)
(ANGINA PECTORIS, ther.
heparin)
(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT. ther.
heparin)
(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, ther.
heparin)

BRAUNER, R., Prof.; GRIGORESCU, D., dr.; SORIN, E., dr.; RUSSETIANU, S., dr.;
PANDULESCU, L., dr.

Hypertrophic pulmonary osteopathy. Med. int., Bucur. 9 no.1:
131-137 Jan 57.

(OSTEOARTHROPATHY, HYPERTROPHIC PULMONARY, case reports
Marie's dis.)

BRAUNER, R., Prof.; SORU, E., conf.; DEMAYO, A., dr.

Role of the hyaluronic acid-hyaluronidase system in collagen diseases. Med. int., Bucur. 9 no.3:323-337 Mar 57.

1. Clinica medicala a Spitalului "Brincovenesc" si Catedra de biochimie I.M.F.

(COLLAGEN DISEASES, metabolism

hyaluronic acid-hyaluronidase system, pathol. & ther. aspects)

(HYALURONIDASE

hyaluronic acid-hyaluronidase system in connective tissue in collagen dis.)

(CONNECTIVE TISSUE, pathol.

hyaluronic acid-hyaluronidase system, in collagen dis.)

BRAUNER, R., Prof.; ANGHELESCU, H., dr.; BELIGAN, Gr., dr.;
MACEDOENESCU-MICHELL, Irina, dr.; GHINEA, Gh., dr.; LOVY, D., dr.

Study of sequelae of epidemic hepatitis. Med. int., Bucur.
9 no.2:198-206 Feb 57.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala a Spitalului
"Brincovenesc."

(HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS, complications
gastrointestinal disord., liver cirrhosis & depressive
states)

(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES
cholecystitis, enterocolitis, gastritis, caused by
infect. hepatitis)

(LIVER CIRRHOSIS, etiol. & pathogen.
hepatitis, infect.)

BRAUNER, R.;GALEA, Gh.;SCHONFELD, L.;DEMAYO, A.;RADULESCU, M.

Cortisone therapy of a hemorrhagic form of periarteritis nodosa.
Med. int., Bucur. 9 n. 6:938-946 June 57.

1. Clinica medicala, Spitalul "Brincovenesc".
(PERIARTERITIS NODOSA, therapy
cortisone, in hemorrh. periarteritis)
(CORTISONE, ther. use
periarteritis nodosa, hemorrh.)

BRAUNER, R.

~~B. GUREA~~, R., Prof.; IACOB, H., Dr.; ANTONIUSCU, H., Dr.; NICOLAE, I., Dr.;
FRACIIDE, M., Dr.; APOSTOL-CICUIESCU, M., Dr.; STANESCU, I., Dr.;
SANDU, Ioan, Dr.; PASCU, T., Dr.; BUSUIR, N., Dr.; BLANAR, A., Dr.

Studies of acute diseases of the lungs. Med. int., Bucure. 6 no.5:
685-699 May 57.

1. Clinical medicine a Spitalului Brincovenesc, Bucuresti, a. 1957, p. 1-10, editat de dr. A. Dorevici, dr. D. Sarateanu. (Institutul de boli infectioase si al Academiei U. R. R., director: acad. St. S. Haret)

(PNEUMONIA, PRIMARY ATYPICAL

pathol. & diag.)

(RICKETTSIAL DISEASES

pneumonia, pathol. & diag.)

BRAUNER, R.; SORIN, E.

The syndrome of total ischemia (visceral and peripheral ischemia).
Med. int., Bucur. 9 no.9:1361-1371 Sept 57.

1. Clinicals medicale a Spitalului "Brincovenesc".
(CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, case reports
visceral & peripheral ischemia)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/1 Physiology Jan 59

405. EFFECT OF BENZYLIMIDAZOLINE ON RESPIRATION - Cercetări cu privire la acțiunea benzilimidazolinei asupra respirației - Brauner R., Molho M., Sorin E. and Schönfeld L. Clin. Med., Spital 'Brincovenesc', Bucuresti - REV. FIZIOL. 1958, 5/2 (167-176) Graphs 4 Tables 2
The usual pulmonary function tests were carried out on 12 patients with and 8 without pulmonary hypertension, readings being taken before, during and after i. v. injection of 10-20 mg. benzylimidazoline. It is concluded that the drug acts by vasodilatation, with consequent increase of pulmonary blood flow, to favour gaseous metabolism and increase oxygen consumption while reducing ventilation. It also corrects Cheyne-Stokes breathing.

(II, 15, 19)

BRANER R.
LIGEREA MEDICA Sec 18 Vol 2/11 Cardio. Dis. Nov 58

3021. *Serum transaminase activity in syndromes of peripheral ischaemia* Activitatea transaminaziei serice in sindromele de ischemie periferica. BRANER R., SORIN E. and CONSTANTINESCU A. Clin. Med. I.M.F. Spit. 'Brincovenesc', Bucuresti Med. intern. (Bucuresti) 1958, 10/1 (85-92) Tables 1

Use was made of Karmen's technique with chromatographical inscription on paper, quality Wattman 1. The quantitative determination of the glutamic acid was carried out by elution of the respective spot according to the technique described by Turba. The patients examined by this method were suffering from arteritis obliterans (11) with or without trophic disturbances, with or without other associated affections, from Raynaud's syndrome (1) and from postphlebotic sequelae (1). From this study it appears that the transaminase activity was increased in all cases that had reached a stage of progressive acute trophic disturbances. This increase varied in proportion to the extent and course of the lesion. Generally, this increase in the transaminase activity continued for a long time, in some cases of peripheral ischaemia even for 24 days, whereas in myocardial infarction the curve of the course of this reaction never exceeded 6 days. In cases of arteritis not accompanied by peripheral trophic disturbances, the other sectors of the syndrome of general ischaemia (notably the myocardium and the brain) and the hepatic lesions should be investigated when a high transaminase activity is observed.

(XVIII, 6, 19)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/2 Internal Med. Aug 52

4302. NEUROLYTIC TREATMENT IN ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION - Considerații asupra tratamentului cu neurolitice a hipertensiunii arteriale - Brauner R., Galea G., Lack H., Demayo A. and Nicolau V
Clin. Med. a Spitalului 'Brincovenesc' - MED. INTERNA (București) 1958, 10/3 (493-446)

The results obtained in the treatment of arterial hypertension by means of tranquillizers are discussed. Reserpine (R) was administered in 100 cases of hypertension and the results were satisfactory, notably in the incipient stages of the neurogenic phase. Its effects were somewhat reduced in the organic stage of the disease. However, R showed a favourable effect on the renal clearance in hypertensive disease with renal involvement. In general, treatment with R did not cure the hypertensive disease, but brought about improvement, which occasionally was permanent. In addition, it arrested the progression of the disease. The treatment proved ineffective in hypertension originating in renal sclerosis, although sometimes an improvement of the urinary and haematological syndrome was observed. In cases where R remained ineffective beneficial results were obtained with R + dihydralazine. Chlorisondamine is indicated in paroxysmal hypertension and in cases of hypertensive encephalopathy. Hexamethonium bromide gave favourable, but temporary, results in malignant hypertension in its organic stage, whereas in the neurogenic stage of the disease, its effect was somewhat smaller.

(XVIII, 6)

BRAUNER, R.; SORIN, E.; DEMAYO, A.; BUGUR, N.; BASARAB, A.

Studies of heparin intradermoreaction. Med. int., Bucur. 10 no.4:
547-554 Apr 58.

1. Clinica medicala a Spitalului "Brincovenesc"

(HEPARIN

sensitivity & intolerance of histamine type, intradermoreactions
during & after heparin ther.)

(SKIN

reaction to heparin, alone & with histamine, intradermoreactions
during & after heparin ther.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/11 Internal Med. Nov 59

6462. INVESTIGATIONS ON AMINO-ACIDAEMIA IN CHRONIC HEPATITIS AND CIRRHOSIS - Cercetări asupra aminoacidemiei în hepatite cronice și ciroze - Brauner R., Soru E., Tănăsescu D. and Negoescu V. Clin. Med. a Spit. 'Brincovenesc' și Cat. de Etoch. I. M. F., București - MED. INTERNA (București) 1958, 10/11 (1617-1628) Tables 3

The blood amino-acid levels and the protein pattern were studied in 18 patients with chronic hepatitis and 5 patients with cirrhosis. In 8 cases of chronic hepatitis, there were rather high amino-acid levels (especially of glutaminic acid, tyrosine, methionine and alanine) which corresponded to the degree of affection of the liver cells. In only 2 of the cirrhosis cases could an increase of the amino-acid levels of the plasma be demonstrated. The modifications of the blood amino-acid levels in most cases show a parallelism with the modifications of the results of the dysproteinaemia tests. The increase of the amino-acid concentration is in some cases a more sensitive test than the dysproteinaemia.

Nicolaescu - Bucharest

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/8 Surgery August 59

4718. TREATMENT OF ANGIOPATHIES WITH HEPARIN - Le traitement à l'héparine des angio-pathies - Brauner R., Sorin E., Prodesco V., Demayo A., Stefanescu C. and Bucur N. Clin. Méd., Hôp. Brinco-venesc, Bucarest - PRESSE MED. 1958, 66/13 (257-258)

The beneficial results obtained in 180 cases are reported. The material included 28 cases of angina pectoris, 26 cases of myocardial infarction, 91 cases of arteritis, 33 cases of phlebitis and 2 cases of necrotic panangiitis. The non-haemorrhagic accidents observed in the course of the treatment in 10% of the cases were the following: shock, cyanosis, shivers, fever, angina and pruritus. An allergic pathogenesis in these cases is postulated. From a study of 120 cases it is concluded that the intradermal reaction using heparin may be useful in view of the therapeutic indication. Hyperergic reactions being considered a major contra-indication to i.v. administration of heparin, the i.m. or i.a. route is preferred in these cases.

BRAUNER, R., prof.; DEMAYO, A., dr.; DANILA, I., dr.; ZAHARIA, M., dr.

Considerations on a case of auricular intra-septal hematoma.
Med. int., Bucur. 11 no. 11: 1739-1744 N '59.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala, Spitalul "Brincovenesc",
Bucuresti.

(HEART SEPTUM, diseases)

(HEMATOMA, case reports)

(AORTA, diseases)

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, complications)

BRAUNER, R.; GALBA, Gh.; NICOLAESCU, T.; MINCU, E.; PASCU, T.; BUCUR, N.; MIINEA,
I.; ENACHE, M.; POPESCU, Ana

Considerations on the sequelae of epidemic hepatitis. Probl. ter.,
Bucur. 10 no.2:29-44 '59.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, complications)
(LIVER CIRRHOSIS, etiology)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, diseases)
(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES, etiology)
(CHOLECYSTITIS, etiology)

BRAUNER, R., Prof.; PASCU, T., dr.

Esophagobronchial fistulas. Med. intern., Bucur 11 no.12:1797-1802 '59.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala, Spitalul "Brincovenesc".
(ESOPHAGEAL FISTULA)
(BRONCHIAL FISTULA)

BRAUNER, R., prof.; SORU, Eugenia, assist. prof.

The action of cytochrome C in cardiac failure. Rumanian M. Rev.
no.2:18-21 Ap-Je: '60.

1. Corresponding Member of the R.P.R. Academy (for Soru).
(HEART FAILURE, CONGESTIVE therapy) (CYTOCHROMES therapy)

BRAUNER, R., Prof.; DEMAYO, A., dr.; MIINBA, I., dr; MINCU, I., dr.; BUGUR, N., dr.

Considerations on the post-myocardial-infarct syndrome.
Med. intern., Bucur. 11 no.5:757-762 '60.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala, Spitalul "Brincovenesc",
director, prof. R. Brauner. ●
(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT, complications)

BRAINER, R., prof.; SORU, Eugenia, conf.; MINCU, Iulian, dr.; NEGROESCU,
Victoria, chimista; HOANCA, O., dr.; BUZELAN, Aurica, laboranta.

Enzymological investigations in chronic hepatitis and liver cirrhosis.
Med. intern., Bucur 12 no.11:1629-1644 N '60.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala a Spitalului "Brincovenesc"
si Catedra de biochimie I.M.F., Bucuresti.
(HEPATITIS blood) (LIVER CIRRHOSIS blood)
(ENZYMES blood)

BRAUNER, R., prof.; SORU, Ye. [Sorcu, E.], d-r; MINKU, Yu. [Mincu I.];
NEGEYESKU, V. [Negeescu, V], kand.med.nauk; KHOANKA, O.
[Choanca, O.], d-r (Bukharest)

Encymogram in chronic hepatitis and chirrrosis of the liver.
Klin.med. no.7:27-39 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(LIVER--DISEASES) (ENZYMES)

(1)
RUMANIA

BRAUNER, R., Prof; IVANOVICI, G., Dr.

The Medical Clinic at Brincovenesc Hospital (Clinica medicala a Spitalului Brincovenesc), Bucharest. Originally presented 23 Feb 63 at a meeting of the Clinical Laboratory Section of the Bucharest Branch of the U.S.S.M. (For all).

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 12, 15 Jun 63, pp 819-826

"The Diagnosis of Atypical Cell Patterns In Pathologic Fluids."

(2)

BRAUNER, R., prof.; NITU, Victoria, dr.; HOANCA, O. dr.; MIINEA, I. dr.

Serum glycoproteins in atherosclerosis. Med. intern. 16 no.1:
39-46 Ja'64

1. Lucrare efectuata in clinica medicala a Spitalului
"Brincovenesc" (director: prof. R. Brauner).

*

BRAUNER, R., prof.; DEMAYO, A., dr.; ROSA, Lucia, dr.

Considerations on cryoglobulinemias. (Apropos of a case). Med. intern. 15 no.9:1075-1080 S '63.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala a Spitalului "Brinco-venesc" din Bucuresti.

(CRYOGLOBULINS) (PRURITUS) (EDEMA)
(RAYNAUD'S DISEASE)

BRAUNOVIC, P.

"A survey of the construction of the road from Belgrade to Zrenjanin."

p. 31 (Put I Saobracaj) No. 4, Apr. 1957
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

BRAUNOWA, W.

BCG vaccination of the Gdansk region. Gruzlica, Warszawa 17 no. 3-4:
359-380 J1-D '49. (GIML 19:3)

1. Of the Branch of the Polish Institute of Tuberculosis in Gdansk
(Head -- Prof. Michal Telatycki, M.D.).

DEMONS, N.G.

Graphic integration of the differential equation of the motion
of a machine. Uch.zap.Vern.gos.un. 17 no.3:3-9 '60.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Machinery, Kinematics of)

BRAUNS, V.I.

Rated mine capacity has been achieved ahead of time. Ugol'
Ukr. 3 no.6:29-32 Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Glavnyy inzhener shakhty "Butovskaya-Glubokaya".
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining--Labor productivity)

ZHODZISHSKIY, I., kand. tekhn. nauk; TARASENKO, P., inzh.; BRAUNSDORFER, I.,
inzh.; ZAYTSEV, V., inzh.

Condition of the structural elements in an experimental apartment
house made of monolithic three-dimensional elements. Zhil. stroi.
no.11:6-9 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

BRAUNSTEIN, A.E. [Braunshteyn, A.E.] (Moskva)

Twenty-five years' research in amino acid metabolism. Biol eszt kozl
MTA 6 no.3/4:285-296 '63.

CA

11a

Specificity of enzyme catalysis. A. E. Braunshtein, *Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S. R.*, 135:20(1934)(in German); *J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 6, 204-205(1935)(in Russian).—A general discussion of the nature of enzyme catalysis and its relation to general heterogeneous catalysis. The activity of enzymes is held to be due to particular atom groups arranged in a definite structure and configuration with respect to other groups in the surface layers of the enzyme. The different colloidal structures of the living protoplasm function as mixed activated catalysts. Specificity of enzyme catalysis is due to a chemisorption giving a loose intermediate compd. Mol.-kinetic and chain theories are not considered useful for enzyme catalysis interpretation. Kinetic studies show that in many cases specificity is more a matter of relative reaction velocities than of true specificity. Carboxylases, proteases and lipases are discussed from the standpoint of structure and specificity.

F. H. Rathmann

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1ST AND 2ND COPIES																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<i>CO</i> Amino acid formation by intermolecular transfer of amino groups. I. The metabolism of <i>l</i>(+)-glutamic acid in muscle tissue. A. B. Braunshtein and M. G. Kritsman. <i>Biokhimiya</i> 2, 242-252 (1957).--Optically active alanine is formed in minced muscle tissue from the N of <i>l</i>(+)-glutamic acid (I). During aerobiosis, pyruvic acid (formed by oxidation of lactic acid) furnishes the 3-carbon chain, which is converted into alanine in the presence of I. Pyruvate of glycolytic origin or added pyruvate can be used in anoxibiosis. The hydrogenation and amination of pyruvic acid to alanine is accomplished at the expense of the active amino groups and H atoms yielded by I, which is thereby broken down to succinic acid and CO₂. Most of the succinic acid is oxidized in aerobiosis; in anoxibiosis, part of it is accumulated. Re-sides yielding alanine, pyruvic acid, in the presence of I, yields in addn. lactic acid, probably through oxidation-reduction with α-ketoglutaric acid (Krebs). For the first, the capacity of muscle tissue to synthesize a new amino acid has been demonstrated. Apparently, the muscular system, contrary to the current view, is not a passive agent in the metabolism of amino acids. II. <i>Lab. of Oxidation Reduction Processes for metabolic research</i> <i>Perm. museum</i> ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

11A

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY NOTES

Accepter specificity in the glycolytic oxidation reduction system of muscle tissue. A. E. Humphreys and K. D. Voshell. *Bull. Biol. Med.* 1967, 33, 101 (1967) (in English). Isotonic KCl or dist. H₂O exts. of rabbit or frog muscles and acetone dried preps. of such exts. were made up to a definite vol. with 0.1% NaHCO₃ + 0.075 M phosphate buffer. Spontaneous glycolysis of these solns. was prevented by the addn. of 0.14% NaF. Na hexosediphosphate (I), Na-glycerothiophosphate (II) and soluble starch or glucose + hexokinase (III) (Meyerhof) were used as oxidizable substrates, and α-ketobutyrate (IV), valeric (V) and glutaric (VI) acids and phenylpyruvic acid (VII) were used as H acceptors. The extent of glycolysis after incubating combinations of the above substrates and H acceptors at 37° for 1 hr. was det'd. by analysis of keto acids, lactic acid (VIII) and mung. P in the solns. freed of protein with CCl₄/CHCl₃. In all systems where a reduction of pyruvic acid (IX) (used as a control) took place a practically equiv. decrease in IV was noted, with an equiv. increase in VIII, and, when I was used as a substrate, there was an equiv. increase in phosphoglyceric acid (X). Incubation of IV or IX with glucose and III caused considerable esterification of mung. phosphate. V is similarly reduced but at a slightly lower rate, but no reduction of VI or VII with any of the substrates was observed, nor was any formation of X observed when I was used as a substrate. The glycolytic system of liver tissue seems to have a wider acceptor specificity than muscle tissue, or else the oxidation reduction systems in liver tissue are of nonglycolytic origin. S. A. Karjala

AND VIA METACATALOG LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	DATE	BY	REMARKS

Formation and decomposition of amino acids by inter-molecular transfer of amino groups. II. The equilibrium reaction between L(+)-glutamic acid and pyruvic acid, or L(+)-alanine and α -ketoglutaric acid. A. H. Braunschweig and M. G. Kritzman. *Biochimica 2*, 256-74 (1957); cf. C. A. 31, 8455. The reaction (in muscle tissue): glutamic acid + pyruvic acid = α -ketoglutaric acid + ala-

nine, is complete in about 20-25 min., with 40-60% of the glutamic acid not utilized. The reaction is a reversible one; α -ketoglutaric acid and alanine yield glutamic acid and pyruvic acids. H. Cohen

Lab. of Oxidation-Reduction process, Dept. of
~~Metabolic~~ Metabolic Research Viro, in answer

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11A

Formation and breakdown of amino acids by inter-molecular transfer of amino groups. XI. The enzyme system of trans-amination, its mode of action and biological significance. *S. K. Trautman, Biochimica 4, 147-160 (1969); cf. C. L. 34, 1694.* A review of the formation and breakdown of amino acids previously published by the author and associates, together with a discussion of the occurrence of trans-amination in various biological objects, structural and configurational specificity, reaction mechanism and biological significance. The two enzymes specifically catalyzing the trans-amination of glutamic and aspartic acid are termed aminophosphatases. This group of new enzymes is possibly related to aminodehydrogenases, though they differ in mode of action and in other properties.

XII. Isolation and properties of the enzyme effecting trans-amination of aspartic acid (aspartic aminophosphatase). *M. G. Krut'sman, Ibid 691, 701.* The heart, freed from fat and large blood vessels, is finely chopped, and the juice subjected to autolysis at 37° for 18-24 hrs., or at 0° for 3-5 days. After heating at 55-60° for 5 min., the accompanying proteins are precipitated and centrifuged. The clear red solution contains the aspartic and glutamic aminophosphatases, whose activity is not lowered on storage in the cold (6 weeks). If the aspartic aminophosphatase only is desired, without admixture of glutamic enzyme, coarsely ground pea seedlings are used, with H₂O or NaHCO₃ solution in a shaking machine for 8-10 hrs. If finely ground pea seedlings are used, both aspartic and glutamic aminophosphatases are obtained. The enzyme cannot be purified by adsorption, salting out, or dialysis without inactivating it. Reactivation follows on the addition of boiled muscle extracts or ultralysates. To be effective, the aspartic-glutamic aminophosphatases must contain a thermally stable, low-mol. activator, or coenzyme. Denaturation by MgCl₂, FeCl₃ or MeOH leads to an irreversible inactivation of the enzyme. Heating at 80° for 5 min. lowers the activity 50%. The enzyme is active at pH 5.5-8.5, with an optimum at 7.4. H. Prosser.

Lab. for Metabolic Research
Dept. of Physiological Chem. V.I. Ilyin, Moscow

ADDITIONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																	
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES UNDER																																			
COMMON ELEMENTS			BC			Catalytic function of asino- and keto-dicarboxylic acids in amino-group transfer between monocarboxylic substrates. A. Braunshtein and decomposition of amino-acids by intermolecular transfer of amino-groups. A. E. Braunstein and M. G. Krizmann (Biochimia, 1939, 4, 303—315; cf. A., 1939, III, 321). — Although the reaction occurs between mono-carboxylic α-amino- and α-keto-acids in presence of muscle tissue, trans-amination occurs at a fairly high rate between lysine, phenylalanine, serine, or leucine and pyruvate in presence of small amounts (0.00005M.) of dicarboxylic α-amino- or -keto-acids, which function catalytically as intermediate amino-group carriers. Under aerobic conditions, metabolic precursors of α-ketodicarboxylic acids (e.g., citric, succinic, fumaric, malic) can be used as catalysts in presence of muscle tissue. In enzyme preps. which specifically trans-aminated glutamic or ketoglutaric acid, the amino-group of aspartic acid is transferred to pyruvate in presence of catalytic amounts of α-ketoglutarate. No catalysed transfer of amino-N occurs with histidine and arginine as amino-group donors, and irregular results are obtained with glycine and pyruvate. The ability of the dicarboxylic acids to act as carriers in the transfer of H and amino-groups places them in a central position as key substances in the joint processes of oxidation-reduction and energy translocation in the cell, similar to the nucleotide-like enzymes which transport H and transfer PO₄.^{'''} J. N. A.																													
						Lab Metabolic Research Dept. Physiol. Chem, VIEM, Moscow																													
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11 A

Formation and breakdown of amino acids by inter-molecular transfer of amino groups. XIV. A cell-free enzymic model of L-amino acid dehydrogenase ("L-deaminase"). A. E. Braunstein and S. M. Bychkov or methylene blue. XV. Influence of specific enzyme poisons and other chemical agents on the activity of the oxidative deamination of monocarboxylic L-amino glutamic aminophenase. F. D. Vyshepan. *Ibid.* 271. acids, discovered by Krebs, has previously been observed⁸⁰. The activity of glutamic aminophenase is inhibited only in the presence of liver or kidney tissue; all previously by the following reagents (concn. in moles): Quinone attempts to obtain the hypothetical enzyme "L-deaminase" (0.01), KCN (0.01), glutathione (0.002-0.004), cations in the form of a purified prepn. or cell-free ext. had failed. of Ca, Ba, Sr (0.02), Hg and Ag (0.0001). Reagent. On examining the properties of "L-deaminase," the authors, which are relatively harmless are narcotics, NaF, mono-conclude that the oxidative deamination of monocarboxylic keto- and monohydroxyacetic acids, arsenite, arsenate and L-amino acids is in all probability an indirect one, namely, selenite; the anions Cl, Br, I, OAc, NO₃, CO₃, SO₄ (0.1); through transamination with dicarboxylic α-keto acids ascorbic acid (0.01), H₂S, cysteine, ferrous ion, semicarbazide and subsequent deamination of the dicarboxylic aminoazide, PhNHNH₂, and NH₂OH. XVI. Transamination acids. This chain of reactions is based on the simultaneous and vitamin B₁₂ deficiency. M. G. Kirsman. *Ibid.* action of 2 enzyme systems, glutamic or aspartic amino-281-7. This is the first of a series of studies relating to pherases, and glutamic or aspartic dehydrogenase, together the process of transamination under various pathol. condi-tions. In B₁₂ avitaminosis of pigeons, there is a weakening carriers. The oxidative deamination of L-(+)-alanine, of the process of formation and breakdown of amino acids with the formation of NH₃ under aerobic conditions has through transamination. General starvation is not re-acted in a cell-free soln., with the aid of glutamic responsible for the decrease in the transamination rate, since aminophenase and dehydrogenase, cozymase, α-keto-the muscle tissue of starving pigeons is as effective as the glutamic acid and an auto-oxidizable H carrier (pyruvate) tissue of normal pigeons. H. Priestley

Lab. for Metabolic Research, Dept. of physiological Chem.
USSR-SLA METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
Uiem, Moscow

COMMON ELEMENTS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
BC		A-4	
Transamination. XIV. Enzymological selectivity of transamination to amino acids and metabolic intermediates. A. E. Braunstein and R. M. Aronov. (Biochimica, 1960, 8, 1-11). Cell-free preparations of guinea pig muscle transaminase only L-amino acids, forming acids of the pyruvate, but in native muscle only slight transamination of D-amino-acids is observed together with rapid conversion of L-acids, the average ratio (L:D) being 7-9:1. In mammalian tissue the rate is lower, being about 10 times slower, the rate of decrease being in the conversion of L-acids, whereas the rate is unaltered or even increased for the D-acids, the ratio (L:D) being 1:10:1. H. G. R.			
Lab. for Metabolic Research, Dept. of Physiological Chemistry, V.I.I.M., Moscow			
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PROCESS AND PROPERTY INDEX																			
BC		C-3																	
		COMMON ELEMENTS OPEN MATERIALS MORE CROSS VALUABLES INDEX 310. Identification of alcohols and other amino-acids with p-nitrobenzaldehyde. A. I. Kuchukov and S. M. Shchukov (Doklady Akad. Nauk, 1951). Two photographic methods are described for determination of 0.005-1.0 mg. or more of alanine, in protein hydrolysates and tissue extracts. Both depend on the color reaction between ninhydrin and p-hydroxyphenyl. Alanine is converted into ninhydrin either by decomposition with HNO₃ and addition of the acid-soluble fraction with KMnO₄ in presence of high acetate, or by heating with acids. The ninhydrin formed is distilled, absorbed in 10% NaOH, and reacted with p-hydroxydiphenyl in car. solvent. The method is more accurate in the presence of threonine, serine, and α-hydroxy-acids whilst, in presence of aspartic acid and absence of threonine and α-hydroxy-acids, the KMnO₄ method is preferable. P. G. M.																	
Lab. of Metabolic Research, Dept. of Physiology/Chem. Viem, Moscow																			
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CA																										11A																									
Coaminophorase, codecarboxylase, and pyridoxal. A. E. Braunschweig, M. G. Kritsman, O. P. Samarina (Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow), Ernest P. Gale, and Helen M. R. Tomlinson. <i>Biokhimiya</i> 11, 423-30(1946); cf. <i>C.A.</i> 40, 6516¹.—As has previously been shown, aspartic aminophorase from heart or skeletal muscle is inactivated on dialysis, and only on the addn. of a thermostable activator, or coenzyme, does transamination proceed between L-aspartic acid and pyruvic acid. Consens. of this coaminophorase (which turned out to be labile in acid medium) were obtained from pig heart (<i>C.A.</i> 37, 0080²). Recently, Suell and coworkers (<i>C.A.</i> 39, 2113³), as well as other investigators, obtained data tending to show the close relation between the prosthetic group of aminophorase and derivs. of the vitamin B₆ group, especially pyridoxal. In the meantime, Gale and coworkers (<i>C.A.</i> 38, 132⁴) found that the coenzyme for the bacterial decarboxylation of amino acids may be replaced by phosphopyridoxal, and is probably identical with the latter. In order to clear up the relation between phosphopyridoxal and codecarboxylase, and the active groups of aminophorase, Braunschweig (Moscow) and Gale (Cambridge, England), attempted to test the activity of coenzymes and phosphopyridoxal in systems contg. the corresponding apoenzymes and substrates. Coaminophorase is not identical with synthetic phosphopyridoxal (<i>C.A.</i> 40, 1891⁵), and practically does not contain it. Some coaminophorase activity is found in the concentrate of natural codecarboxylase. The content of phosphopyridoxal in boiled preps. of glutamic-alanine aminophorase (Lenard and Straub, <i>C.A.</i> 41, 1290⁶), when tested in a system of tyrosine decarboxylase, was 0.18 % of phosphopyridoxal per mg. of enzyme. This is in agreement with the value obtained by a different method by Greene and coworkers (<i>C.A.</i> 40, 2475⁷). Glutamic-alanine aminophorase can be reversibly inactivated by acidifying to pH 2.8, or by making alk. to pH 10-13, accompanied by prolonged dialysis or by storing the partially purified enzyme in the refrigerator for 8-10 days before final purification. The apoenzymes thus obtained can be partly reactivated with boiled tissue exts. or with phosphopyridoxal. H. Priestley INST. OF BIOLOGICAL AND MED. CHEM. OF THE ACADEMY OF MED. SCIENCES, USSR, MOSCOW																																																			
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11B

Manometric estimation of small quantities of aspartic acid. A. E. Braunshchik, V. I. Nemchinskaya, and G. Ya. Vilenkina (Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow). *Biohimiya* 11, 501-10(1966).—The soln., which contains no less than 0.2-0.3 mg. aspartic acid in a vol. of 2.5 ml., is methylated according to the method of Dakin (C.A. 35, 70409), with 0.25-0.60 ml. each of Me_2SO and 33% NaOH . The reaction mixt. is neutralized to Congo Red with HCl , and the fumaric acid is then reduced to succinic acid, which is detd. in a Warburg app. with the aid of succinic dehydrogenase, using the method of Krebs (C.A. 34, 70349). The method is accurate for the detn. of aspartic acid in pure solns., deproteinized tissue exts., and protein hydrolyzates. Asparagine should be absent. H. P.

Inst. Z. Biol. & Med. Chem., AMS USSR, Moscow

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX	
CA Coaminophorane, coenzyme, and pyridoxal A. E. Brautshchik and M. G. Krut'sman (Acad. Med. Sci. USSR: Moscow). <i>Nature</i> 158, 102 (1946) The coenzyme system of mammalian aspartic aminophor- ase is either different from or more complex than phospho- pyridoxal; the system is present in the coenzyme system prepn. Ernest F. Gale and Helen M. R. Tomlinson (Biochem. Lab., Cambridge). <i>Ibid.</i>, 100, 1. The above is confirmed.		11A	
ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		1ST AND 2ND ORDERS	

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS	
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
13C AND 4TH ORDERS	
CA	Transamination and the integrative functions of the dicarboxylic acids in nitrogen metabolism. Alexander E. Braunabtelm (Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). <i>Advances in Protein Chemistry</i> (Pub. by Academic Press Inc., New York) 3, 1-52b(1947). Ferritin and apoferritin. Leonor Michaelis (Rockefeller Inst. Med. Research, New York, N.Y.). <i>Ibid.</i> 53-66. Adsorption analysis of amino acid mixtures. Arne Tiselius (Uppsala Univ., Sweden). <i>Ibid.</i> 67-93. Spread monolayers of protein. Henry B. Bull (Northwestern Univ. Med. School, Chicago). <i>Ibid.</i> 95-121. Films of protein in biological processes. Alexandre Rothen (Rockefeller Inst. Med. Research, New York, N.Y.). <i>Ibid.</i> 123-37. Chemical determination of proteins. Paul L. Kirk (Univ. of California Med. School, Berkeley). <i>Ibid.</i> 139-67. Reactions of native proteins with chemical reagents. Roger M. Herriott (Rockefeller Inst. Med. Research, Princeton, N.J.). <i>Ibid.</i> 170-226. Amino acid requirements of man. Anthony A. Albanese (New York Univ. Coll. Med., New York, N.Y.). <i>Ibid.</i> 227-48. Use of protein and protein hydrolyzates for intravenous alimentation. Robert Elman (Washington Univ., St. Louis, Missouri). <i>Ibid.</i> 269-93. Preparation and criteria of purity of the amino acids. Max S. Dunn and Louis B. Rockland (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). <i>Ibid.</i> 296-352. Plasma proteins and their fractionation. John T. Edsall (Harvard Med. School, Boston, Mass.). <i>Ibid.</i> 383-479. --Reviews with many references. Cf. C.A. 40, 474P. G. G.
11A	
ASH-SLA DETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	
E-27 172, 173	
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS	
13C AND 4TH ORDERS	

COMMON ELEMENTS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
CA		11-B	
Manometric estimation of small amounts of aspartic acid. A. B. Braunschtein, V. L. Nemchinskaya, and G. Ya. Vilenkina (Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). <i>Biochem. et Biophys. Acta</i> 1, 281-91 (1947) (in English). See C.A. 41, 2788d. J. P. Dinehy			
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
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SECTION NO.		SECTION NO.	

BRAUNSHTEYN, A. YE.

USSR/Medicine - Amino Acids
Medicine- Biochemistry

Nov/Dec 47

"Lability of Alpha-Hydrogen of Aminoacids According to the Effect of an Aminopherase," A. S. Konikova, N. N. Dobbert, A. Ye. Braunshteyn, Lab of Chem of Nitrogen Exchange, Inst of Biol and Med Chem, Acad Med Sci, USSR, Lab of Physiol Chem, Acad Sci USSR, 12 pp

"Biokhim" Vol XII, No 6

Results of experiments permit classification of the process of enzymatic transamination into two phases. First phase includes labilization and dissociation of alpha-hydrogen by amino acids. Second phase is related to regrouping of electrons which are arranged according to the alpha-carbohydrate system. Catalysis of this latter pahse is thermolabile and represents a specific function of an aminopherase. Submitted 22 Sep 47.

62/49T47

BRAUNSHTEYN, A. Ye.

Braunshteyn, A. Ye. "The problem of the biosynthesis of peptides and albumins",
(On the problem of malignant growth), Trudy Ghetvertoy sessii Akad, Med. nauk
SSSR, Moscow, 1948, p. 202-12.

SO: U-2888, 12 Feb. 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, NO. 2, 1949).

BRAUNSHTEYN, A, Ye.

Braunshhteyn, A. Ye. - "The principles od chemical integration of nitrogen exchange", (Report to the expanded meeting of the Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR, of 14 June 1948), Vestnik Akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1948, No. 5, p. 19-34.

So: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 7, 1949).

BRAUNSHTEYN, A. YE.

PA 64T61

USSR/Medicine - Glutathione
Medicine - Kidney

Jan/Feb 1948

"Biosynthesis of Glutathione in Surviving Animal
Tissues," A. Ye. Braunshteyn, G. A. Shamshikova, A. L.
Ioffe, Lab of Chem of Nitrogen Conversion, Inst of
Biol and Med Chem, Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow, 6 pp

"Biokhim" Vol XIII, No 1 95-100

Show that surviving pieces of mouse kidney in vitro
form glutathione very rapidly under aerobic condi-
tions. After 2-hr period 1 g of tissue will produce
from 1 to 5 mg of glutathione. Submitted 20 Sep 1947.

64T61

USSR/Medicine - Pyridoxine
Medicine - Alanine Compounds

Mar/Apr 49

"Enzymatic Formation of Alanine From Levo-
kynurenine and Levotryptophane and the Role of
Vitamin B6 in This Process," A. Ye. Braunschtein,
Ye. V. Goryachenkova (Aided by T. S. Paskhineva),
Lab Chem of Nitrogen Exch, Inst Biol and Med
Chem, Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow, 17 pp

"Biokhimiya" Vol XIV, No 2 163-179

Kynurenine, a chief intermediate product of the
deamination of levotryptophane, is broken down
by kynureninase of the liver and kidneys of

USSR/Medicine - Pyridoxine (Contd)

41/49T43
Mar/Apr 49

animals and man with formation of anthranilic acid.
Established that second product of kynurenine de-
composition under action of kynureninase is
alanine, formation of which was discovered during
action of extracts and cuts of the liver on levo-
kynurenine and tissue cuts on levotryptophane.
Submitted 22 Nov 48.

41/49T43

PA 41/49T43

Apr 49

USSR/Medicine - Nicotinic Acid
Medicine - Pyridoxine

"Methods of L-Tryptophane Transformation in Animal Organisms and the Function of Vitamin B6 in These Transformations," A. Ye. Braunshteyn, Active Mem. Acad Med Sci USSR, Inst Biol and Med Chem, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXV, No 5, 715-18

Discusses interrelation between decomposition products of tryptophane and mechanism of enzymatic segmentation of kynurenine as these subjects apply to the biosynthesis of nicotinic acid. Large doses of tryptophane and vitamin B6

39/49T83

Apr 49

USSR/Medicine (Contd)

along with nicotinic acid, should be most effective in treatment of pellagra. Submitted 11 Feb 49.

39/49T83

PA 39/49T83

BRAUNSHTEYN, A. YE.

USSR/Medicine - Glycine, Glycocol May 49
Medicine - Zoology

"Enzymatic Formation of Glycine From Serine, Threonine, and Other Hydroxyamino Acids in Animal Tissues," A. E. Braunschtein, Active Mem, Acad Med Sci USSR, G. Ya. Vilenkina, Inst of Biol and Med Chem, Acad Med Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 2, 243-6

Problem of mechanism and site of glycine (glycocol) formation in the organism has not yet been solved. Describes experiments using sections of various animals. Glycine was determined by Alexander's micromethod ("J. Biol Chem," 1945). 52/49T60

USSR/Medicine - Glycine, Glycocol May 49
(Contd)

Concluded that transformation of beta-hydroxyaminoacids into glycine is accomplished by a water-soluble, thermostable and relatively stable enzyme (or system of enzymes) which is provisionally called glycogenase. Submitted 14 Mar 49.

52/49T60

PA 52/49T60

BRAUNSCHTEIN, A. E.

BRAUNSHTEYN, A.E.

F. Engels' ideas on proteins as life principles, in the light of today's
biochemistry. Uspekhi Biol. Khim. 1, 21-52 '50. (MLRA 5:8)
(CA 47 no.14:7007 '53)

B^BRAUNSHTEYN, A.YE.

Some conclusions reached from the study of exchange of amino acids, its mechnaism, and the interrelation of the acids

Ukr. bio&him. zhur., 22, no.3, 1950

CA

11/1

Participation of vitamin B₆ in enzymic formation of hydrogen sulfide from L-cysteine. A. E. Braumshel'd and R. M. Azarkh. *Doklady. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 71, 616 (1950).—Addnl. evidence was obtained concerning the possibility of direct participation of vitamin B₆, probably as phosphopyridoxal, in desulfurization of cysteine. Cysteine-desulfhydrase level in liver exts. of rats drops rapidly within 4-7 days almost to 0 level if B₆ is eliminated from a high-protein diet and takes place well before other signs of B₆-avitaminosis occur; the effect is reversed on addn. of B₆ to the diet (100 γ daily gives restoration to normal within 1-2 days). Expts. *in vitro* with attempted restoration of this function with liver tissue as such have not given conclusive results as yet. G. M. Kosolapoff

CA 11E

The effect of pantothenic acid deficiency on the synthesis of hippuric acid in the rat organism. A. E. Braunshcheln and E. F. Klimochkina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 71, 347-50 (1950). Elimination of pantothenic acid (Ca salt) in the diet of young rats leads to the usual avitaminosis symptoms. Periodic feeding of BaNa shows a progressive decline to 50% or lower of the synthesis of hippuric acid (expts. up to 60-day duration). One or two injections of the vitamin rapidly bring the rate of hippuric acid formation to normal. Thus, pantothenic acid may function as a general agent in the synthesis of acid-amide linkages. G. M. Kosolapoff

EA

11E

Participation of vitamin B₆ in formation of cysteine by enzymic transfer of sulfur. A. R. Braunshchik and E. V. Goryachenkova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 74, 529-32 (1950). — Transfer of S from homocysteine to serine in exts. of rat liver is hindered by 60-70% by means of enzymic poisons that inactivate or bind carbonyl groups. Even in early stages of B₆ avitaminosis the transsulfurization enzymic system is severely disrupted, and injection of vitamin B₆ restores the function. *In vitro* addn. of phosphopyridoxal restores the enzymic function in exts. of rat liver. Thus, transfer of S from homocysteine to serine takes place with participation of the phosphopyridoxal enzyme.

G. M. Komolapoff

CA

The role of folic acid in the formation of glycine from α -hydroxyamino acids by liver enzymes. A. B. Braunshitch and G. Ya. Vilenkina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk N.S.S.R.* 80, 639-42 (1951).—Expts. with chicks and white rats show conclusively that in the absence of folic acid in the diet, the liver specimens of such origin do not synthesize glycine from serine; if allothreonine (I) is the substrate, the formation of glycine does not exceed that produced from specimens on normal mixed diet. In control specimens of chick livers (folic acid requirement met) the formation of glycine from I is usually low, especially if as much as 2 mg. folic acid per kg. of feed is supplied; with serine in many cases no increase of glycine concn. took place. It was shown that when folic acid supply was high the liver tissue showed synthesis of serine from glycine; rat liver specimens showed formation of glycine from serine only if the animals received folic acid in the diet.

G. M. Kosolapoff

BRAUNSHTEYN, A.YE.

"Biochemical principles of medical bacteriology"
V.S. Gostev. Reviewed by A.YE. Braunshteyn
Biokhimiia 17 no.3, 1952

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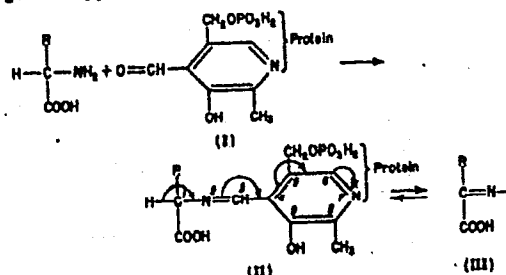
Biological Chemistry A
Central - 11

Phosphopyridoxal in anaerobic deamination of homoserine and serine. A. R. Braunshstein and R. M. Azarkh. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR* 237:85 (1962). The role of phosphopyridoxal is that of the prosthetic group of homoserine deaminase (I). In normal rat liver the I is quite stable and active (in contrast to serine deaminase). In H_2 avitaminosis the activity in liver exts. drops to very low values and addn. of phosphopyridoxal *in vitro* causes but little restoration of activity, but it does cause complete restoration of activity of solns. of apoenzyme obtained by dialysis of exts. from livers of normal rats. The mechanism of deamination of homoserine can be represented by addn. of the CHO group of the deaminase to NH_2 of the amino acid with formation of a Schiff base, elimination of H_2O forming $CH_2:CHC(CO_2H):N-$ link to the enzyme residue, rearrangement to $MeCH:C(CO_2H)N:CH-$ structure, hydration leading to cleavage of $MeCH:C(CO_2H)NH_2$ and hydration to NH_2 and $PrCO_2H$. In *Streptococcus faecalis* the activity of I is low; that of serine deaminase is rather high, but this disappears in deficiencies of vitamin B_6 and is not restored by phosphopyridoxal. G. M. K.

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pyridoxal-dependent enzymes. A. B. Braunschtein, M. M. Shemyakin (Inst. Biol. and Med. Chem., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 18, 393-411 (1953); cf. *C.A.* 47, 820c. All presently known amino acid changes taking place as a result of the action of pyridoxal phosphate-dependent enzymes can be explained by a monistic theory based on the ability of the aldehyde group of such proteins (I in the diagram) to interact with the amino group of amino acids. As a result, azomethines are formed of the general type II. Because of its structural peculiarities,



under the influence of external conditions, a redistribution is possible in the electronic d., changing the character of C atom 1. In this atom the electronic d. must be considerably lower than in the α -C atom of the parent amino acid and is the cause of the difference in these two C atoms. As a result, the formed azomethines can undergo a series of changes not observed in amino acids proper. Some of the changes are related to the disson. of H atom closest to C atom 1. Concomitantly, in the formed anion an increased electronic d. must arise in atoms 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. Along with type II azomethines and as result of valency changes, tautomeric azomethines of type III can be formed, which are *N*-substituted α -amino acids. It follows that in their chem. characteristics azomethines types II and III should be nearer not to the original α -amino acids, but to their corresponding

α -ketonic acids, in which the electronic d. of the α -C atom is also radically lowered. Such azomethines should be more susceptible to reactions typical of α -keto- and not α -amino acids. In fact, enzymic changes of azomethines types II and III are similar to the nonenzymic changes analogous to carbonyl-contg. compds. Blevin type reactions are discussed: Peramination, racemization of α -amino acids, α -decarboxylation of L-amino acids, β -decarboxylation of L-aspartic acid, splitting of γ -keto- α -amino acids, condensation of γ -substituted α -amino acids, α,β -splitting (and synthesis) of the C chain of β -hydroxy- α -amino acids, and deamination of histamine.

B. S. Levine—

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Function of vitamin B6 in amino acids metabolism. Usp. sovrem. biol.
35 no.1:27-56 Jan-Feb 1953. (GML 24:3)

1. Moscow.

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New functions of phosphopyridoxal in amino-acid metabolism: rupture of the carbon chain of threonine. A. E. Braunschtein and G. Ya. Vilenkina. *Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biol.* 36, 275-7(1953).—Vitamin B₆, given as phosphopyridoxal, caused 30-60% increase in the threoninase activity of guinea-pig-liver homogenates and exts. J. F. S.

920. Problem of energetics of biological syntheses. A. E. Braun-
shstein *Biokhimiya*, 1955, 20, 392-397; *Referat. Zh. Evt.*, 1956,
Abstr. No. 71552.—It is considered that the previous paper does not
contain data confirming the Tanson theory of exothermicity of
biosyntheses or refuting the theory of the oxidation-reduction
linkage to reactions which result in the formation of high free
energy compounds. (Russian)

F. McKECHNIE

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The Committee on Stalin Prizes of the Council of Ministers USSR, in the course of selection and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for 1949: 1. and 2. SOVETSKAYA MEDITSINA, Moscow, No. 20-41, 15 Feb. - 1 Apr 1949

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE OF WORK</u>	<u>NOMINATED BY</u>
Braunshteyn, A. Ye.	"Investigations of the	Institute of Biological and
Shenyakin, R.M.	Processes of Amino Acid	Medical Chemistry, Academy
Goryachenkova, Ye.V.	Metabolism and the Role	of Medical Sciences USSR
Azarkh, R.M.	of Certain Vitamins of	
Vilenkina, G.Ya.	the 'B' Complex in These	
	Processes	

Sci. W-3074, 7 Apr 1949

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The inhibitive effects of hydroxylamine and of α -methyl-DL-glutamic acid on the reaction rate of enzymic transamination. A. B. Braunshhteln, R. M. Azarkh, and Z. G. Mogilevskaya (Inst. Biol. and Med. Chem., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 27, 259-68(1955) (in Russian).—The methods used in the prepn. of the reagents and the chromatographic procedures employed are described. Hydroxylamine (10^{-4} to $2 \times 10^{-3}M$) at a ratio of NH_2OH :substrate of 1 to 10 reduces the glutamic-pyruvic transaminase (1) reaction 30-55%. α -Methyl-DL-glutamic acid in concns. of the order of $0.1M$ depresses 1 13-67%. The inhibitive effect of α -methyl-DL-aspartic acid and α -methylalanine on 1 is negligible. B. S. Levine

(2)

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MD ✓ Group B vitamins and amino acid metabolism. A. B. Braunshtein. *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 27, 421-43 (1955) (in Russian).—A review is presented of the progress made in the general study of the chemistry, biochemistry, and intertransition of the different members of the B group vitamins. Their enzymological and biocatalytical influences on the life processes of organisms, with particular reference to amino acid metabolism, are analyzed and discussed. Contributions made in this field by scientists of the U.S.S.R., particularly those coming from the author's laboratory, are emphasized. Their relation to the field of nutrition, pathology, and to clinical medicine is pointed out. B. S. L.

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USSR

Problems of cell exchange and cell biology in the investigations of V. A. Engel'gardt. A. E. Braunshteyn. *Uspekhi Sovetskoy Biol.* 39, 18-24(1955).—A review of contributions of V. A. Engel'gardt and co-workers to the fields of physiology and biochemistry, particularly in the mechanism of muscular contraction, on the occasion of 60th birthday of Engel'gardt. 44 references. J. A. Stekol

3 The inhibiting effect of α -methyl-DL-aspartic acid on the ornithine cycle of urea formation. A. E. Braunshtein, I. S. Severina, and Yu. E. Batakaya (Inst. Biol. and Med. Chem., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 21, 733-45 (1955). α -Methyl-DL-aspartic acid is a selective inhibitor of the process of synthesis of urea in rat liver sections from NH₃ and in liver homogenates from citrulline, L-aspartic acid and from other N donors. It exerted no

inhibiting effect on the formation of citrulline from ornithine, CO₂ and NH₃, or on the splitting of argininosuccinic acid, or on the liver arginase activity. It had no effect on the transamination reaction, on cell respiration, and on respiratory phosphorylation. α -Methyl-DL-aspartic acid apparently inhibited the condensation of L-aspartic acid and citrulline into argininosuccinic acid by acting as the structural analog and antimetabolite in relation to L-aspartic acid. The inhibition of the second phase of the ornithine cycle with the aid of α -methyl-DL-aspartic acid was judged from the concn. of α -methyl-DL-aspartic acid and was independent of the concn. of the L-aspartic acid, the citrulline and the respiration substrate; it was enhanced under the conditions of preliminary contact of α -methyl-DL-aspartic acid with the liver homogenate. B. S. Levine

BraunshTeyn, A. Ye.,
USSR/ Medicine - Physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 25/43

Authors : BraunshTeyn, A. Ye., Act. Memb., Acad. of Med. Sc., USSR, and Bukin, Yu. V.

Title : Fermentation oxidation of pyridoxine in the tissues of animal organisms

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 106/1, 95-98, Jan 1, 1956

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on rabbits and rats to determine the effects of a fermenting system which oxidizes pyridoxine in animal tissues. A study of liver homogenates taken from killed animals showed that the optimum pH zone of the medium for the oxidation of pyridoxine lies between pH 7.2 and 8.0. Tissues of kidneys, liver, small intestines, spleen, lungs, and from the retina were found to be the most active oxidizers. Tissues of the stomach and brains of rats were much less active in the oxidizing process. The absolute amounts of pyridoxine oxidized by animal tissues were found insignificant. Nine references: 7 USA and 2 USSR (1940-1953). Tables.

Institution : Acad. of Med. Sc., USSR, Inst. of Biol. and Med. Chem.

Submitted : August 23, 1955

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"The Pathways of Biological Assimilation and Dissimilation of Nitrogen and Some Aspects of their Evolution," a paper presented at the International Symposium on the Origin of Life on the Earth, Aug 57, Moscow.

BRAUNSHTEYN, A. Ye.

"Pyridoxal-Catalyzed Reactions as a Basis of Nitrogen Metabolism,"

paper presented at the 1957 Intl. Symposium on Enzyme Chemistry, Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan, 15-23 Oct 57.

Inst. of Biochem. and Med. Chem. Acad. Medical Sci. USSR

B-3,098,405

BRAUNSHTEYN, Aleksandr Yevseyevich; OPARIN, A.I., akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; SHREYBERG, G.L., redaktor izdatel'stva; SIMKINA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Principal methods of nitrogen assimilation and dissimilation in animals; presented at the twelfth annual Bakh lectures, March 17, 1956] Glavnye puti assimilatsii i dissimilatsii azota u zhivotnykh; dolozheno na dvenadtsatom ezhegodnom Bakhovskom chtenii 17 marta 1956 g. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1957. 53 p.
(Bakhovskie chteniia, 12) (MLRA 10:7)
(NITROGEN METABOLISM)

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~~BRAUNSTEIN, A. E.~~

"On the Possible Path of Abiogenic Formation of Amino Acids with Complicated Side-chains in the Prebiological Era," a paper presented at the International Symposium on the Origin of Life, Moscow, 19-24 Aug 1957.

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Quantitative chromatographic method in studying histidinaria in pregnancy [with summary in English]. Vop.med.khim. 3 no.4: 286-291 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Laboratoriya obmena azotistyykh veshchestv Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(HISTIDINE, in urine,

in pregn., chromatography (Rus))

(PREGNANCY, urine in,

histidine, chromatography (Rus))

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Effect of inhibition of reactions of the citric acid cycle on the synthesis of amino acids in surviving tissues in rats [with summary in English]. Vop.med.khim. 3 no.5:380-392 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Laboratoriya obmena azotistyykh soedineniy Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(METABOLISM, TISSUE,

citric acid cycle, eff. of injib. on amino acid synthesis (Rus))

(AMINO ACIDS, metabolism,

biosynthesis, eff. of inhib. of citric acid cycle (Rus))

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International symposium on the chemistry of enzymes and a conference
on amino acid metabolism. Vop.med.khim. 3 no.6:470-473 N-D '57.
(JAPAN--PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY--CONGRESSES) (MIRA 11:2)